26
1869
LIBRARY

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869. NUMBER 362.

WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for Sunday, June 27, will embrace a supplement of twenty columns of the most interesting original and selected matter, consisting of essays, sketches, tales, poetry and miscellany, in addition to the regular sheet, devoted more especially to city and general news, editorials, correspondence, commercial intelligence and advertisements.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE, especially of the Sunday edition, is inferior to that of no paper west of New York city, and its readers consist of the very best class of the community. It, therefore, offers unusual attractions to advertisers.

The large quantity of advertising with which the Sunday edition is favored renders it essential, in order to secure a proper classification, that advertisers should hand in their orders as early as practicable.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, with supplement, is sent to mail subscribers at $2.50 per year. It is distinct from the Monday edition in all respects save the more important telegraph and commercial news.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

YACHTING.

LONDON, June 25.

The Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club from Dover to Cherbourg, 180 miles, was won by the Guerriere, owned by Commodore Thelluson, of the Royal Victoria Squadron. The yachts left Dover at 4 p. m. Wednesday, and arrived at Cherbourg as follows this morning: Guerriere at 3:36; Condor at 4:15; Cambria at 4:20; Alarm at 5:31. The Egeria was the last. Wind light throughout.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—ANOTHER AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 25.

Lord John Russell favors a proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church bill comes before the House of Peers again.

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron Redesdale gave notice of amendments to the Irish Church bill to allow Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.

France.

NAPOLEON AT CHALONS.

PARIS, June 25.

At Camp Chalons, yesterday, Marshal Bazaine, in presenting the Emperor to those soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said: "Your soldiers recall the day you led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

PARIS, June 25.

The *Journal Officiel*, in its report of the Emperor's speech, at Chalons, gives the following version of the concluding words: "Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people."

NEWS FROM THE GREAT EASTERN.

BREST, June 25.

The Great Eastern has now laid 466 miles of cable. All well.

BREST, June 25—Noon.

Signals constantly received from the steamer Great Eastern through the cable, are excellent. They have not been interrupted since the sailing of the fleet. The work has progressed with every prospect of success.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, June 25.

The American, Swedish and Portuguese Ministers have returned to the city.

Austria.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION IN BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, June 25.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the Council of Ministers. The assassins are in custody.

North Germany.

DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

BERLIN, June 25.

Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Minister to France, died in this city yesterday.

ELGIN.

Northern Insane Hospital—Cook County Insane Hospital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, June 25.

The Commissioners for locating the Northern Insane Hospital, and the Commissioners for locating the Cook County Insane Hospital, reached this city last evening, and are quartered at the Waverly House. To-day the two Commissioners were occupied attending to their duties, the result of which I give below:

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY INSANE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

HORTICULTURAL FAIR, ETC.

The Horticultural Fair closed here this noon by the awarding of premiums, and goods were removed. [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The German Saengerfest at Madison—Yesterday's Concert—Drowning Case in Milwaukee—The Weather and the Crops.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 25.

The Northwestern Saengerfest is ended. [illegible]

[illegible]

Weather Items.

[illegible]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 25.—Weather rainy.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Secretary Borie.

Geo. M. Robeson, of N. J., His Successor.

Large Reduction in the Number of Assistant Revenue Assessors.

The Political Contest in Virginia.

Negotiations Looking to a Renewal of Reciprocal Trade With Canada.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

THE CABINET CHANGE.

The change in the Cabinet to-day took pretty much everyone inside and outside of the Navy Department by surprise. It was well enough known that Borie accepted his position originally with great reluctance, and he has frequently said he would go out no doubt before next winter, but there was not even a rumor that he intended carrying his purpose into execution at present. It seems, however, that before the President went North last, the Secretary said he would like to retire as soon as a new man could enter on duty. The President saw Mr. Robeson last Monday when in New York, and it was arranged that he should begin service to-day. He came through from his home in New Jersey last night with Senator Cattell, and was sworn into office at noon, to-day, by Judge Fisher, at the White House. Secretary Borie gave a little dinner party last evening to a score of his friends, which, it turns out, was his farewell reception though not one of the persons, except, possibly, Admiral Porter, had any idea that such was the fact. Just before the gathering broke up he asked several of the gentlemen to call upon him at the department this morning, specially requesting that it should be just before 11 o'clock. They called, and were present when the new Secretary appeared on the scene. The secret was so well kept that no one had the least intimation that a change was to take place till that moment.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

Secretary Geo. W. Robeson is at present Attorney General of New Jersey, and stands very near the head of the bar in that State. He is without experience in naval matters, but is a gentleman of excellent judgment and quick capabilities. He is unmarried, and not yet 40 years of age, though he looks older than that in person. He is quiet, and has a genial manner. During the war he was Adjutant General of his State. He attended the Cabinet session this afternoon, which was short and of no special importance, and subsequently dined with Mr. Borie and Senator Cattell.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The political contest in Virginia increases in excitement. Only eight more working days remain, and both parties have arranged for a large number of meetings before the election. The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee is up here to-day for a speaker, but was not very successful in his work, as there are but half a dozen members of Congress in town, and no one but General Van Wyck could go. Registration in the State closed yesterday.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Katakoo, whom the cable announces as the new Minister to this country from Russia, came here fourteen or fifteen years since as secretary to Minister Bodisco, and remained for some years, [illegible] is a man just in the prime of life.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

The President, after careful consideration, has selected to be hung in the White House, with the pictures of other Presidents, Cogswell's full length of Lincoln, which was shown in the lobby of the Senate last winter, and the $3,000 appropriated by Congress will be paid to the artist next winter.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

It is certain that some rather important negotiations are going on with Canada and England relative to a new reciprocity treaty, but just what they are has not yet fully come to light.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Adolph E. Borie resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy to-day, and George M. Robeson, of Camden, N. J., formerly Attorney General of that State, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Robeson was sworn in at noon to-day, and will attend the regular Cabinet meeting. Mr. Borie felt compelled to resign by reason of multiplicity of private duties. [illegible]

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—Hon. George W. Robeson, the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, [illegible]

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $901,000.

CLERKS DISMISSED.

Several additional clerks have been dismissed from the Treasury Department.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, will leave Washington this afternoon, on a trip to the North and West, to be absent three weeks.

COLORED POSTMASTER AT MACON.

Mr. Turner, colored Postmaster at Macon, has received his commission and left for that city.

REVENUE ASSESSORS REMOVED.

The number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue has been reduced 265 since November. There are now 2,217 in the service.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a letter [illegible]

WEST INDIES.

Spanish Soldiers Join the Ranks of the Cuban Insurgents—Departure of a Filibustering Expedition from Charleston, S. C.—Reconnaissance Movements in Cuba—Relative Strength of the Opposing Forces—Other Arrests of Leading Cubans in New York—The Missing Colonel Ryan, &c.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Recent dates from Cuba state that a considerable number of regular Spanish soldiers have deserted to the patriot army. There is also a great deal of sickness among them. The Republicans have received as much or more aid from Mexico and other points, in the way of munitions, arms, &c., than has yet been obtained from the United States.

CHARLESTON, June 25.—The propeller Aspinwall, which left here with despatches to Hayti, on Sunday, also carried a number of volunteers for Cuba. Some of them were residents of the city, but a larger portion were non-residents, and seemed to have come here by appointment.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Havana letters of the 19th say that on the 16th several anxious despatches came to Espinar from the Generals in the field. They wanted men, and represented their forces in danger.

The Spaniards at Puerto Principe and on the road to Nuevitas suffered heavily from the rebels' attacks.

A correspondent sends the following statement of the forces in the field: [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA, June 25.—[illegible]

of their own free will, given up the duty of garrisoning Moro Castle and Fortress Cabanas, [illegible] will be relieved to-morrow by a naval [illegible]

Sugar market active, at 8½@8¾c for No. 12 D. S. There is little in market, and a large speculative inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Important intelligence has been received from the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists by their friends in this city. [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA, June 25, via KEY WEST, June 25.—General Puello has been relieved of his command, and has arrived here. He reports that five thousand reinforcements are needed in the Cinco Villas district.

Another expedition of filibusters has landed on the southern coast.

The schooner Lohave has been released as a British vessel, and was towed to Jamaica by her captor. Her Captain claims $100 damages for each day of her detention.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Grain and Fruit Prospects in Allen County—The Specific Appropriation Bill—Convention of United Brethren—Fort Wayne Railroad Lease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 25.

Mr. Nelson, President of the Allen County Agricultural Society, gives us the following reliable report of crops in this county and vicinity: [illegible]

[illegible]

MORRIS.

Effect of the Wet Weather on the Crops—A Light Sentence for a Horrible Crime—Funeral of a Veteran Colporteur.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., June 25.

It continues to rain every day, and the farmers are completely discouraged, having no hopes of a crop this season.

Hewitt, who murdered Mrs. Hess and her child, last winter, and burned their bodies in their dwelling, has been sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. [illegible]

Rev. James McLaughlin, one of the oldest colporteurs in the West, was buried to-day. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

The Eighth District Collectorship—Payment of Interest on Quincy City Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.

The appointment of John T. Harper, of Woodford County, as Collector of this, the Eighth District, gives general satisfaction to the Republicans, though other good and true men are slaughtered thereby. [illegible]

The State Treasurer received from the Collector of Quincy City, $46,360, being part payment of interest on the city registered bonds.

NEW YORK.

SENTENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP JAMES FOSTER.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The inhuman officers of the ship James Foster were sentenced to-day: Glynn, the Carpenter, to fifteen years; Crathers, the boatswain, to seven years, and Murphy, third mate, to five years in the Penitentiary.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Proposed New Railroad from Quincy, Ill., to Brownsville, Neb.

[illegible]

The Northwest Territory.

[illegible]

Catholic Intolerance.

[illegible]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Concluding Day's Proceedings in Woman's Convention at Aurora.

Woman, Socially, Physically and Politically Considered.

Speeches by a Number of Leading Female Suffragists.

Resolutions Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, June 25.

The time appointed for the Woman Suffrage Convention to meet was 9 o'clock, but at that hour the rain was falling in torrents, and the skies wept copiously. Aurora beats Chicago at the matter of rain. It is the champion "rainist" of the State. In spite of the danger of irreparable injury to costly dresses and handsome bonnets, constructed especially for the convention, the owners thereof, faithful to the cause of woman suffrage, came out to a man, or more properly a woman, and at 10 o'clock about four dozen persons were in attendance. The audience seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Mendota, was invited to invoke the Divine blessing. He invoked accordingly.

The Chairman called for the report of the Permanent Organization Committee.

[illegible]

LOCAL EFFUSIONS.

Dr. Young moved that Mrs. Stringer (Chairman) be requested to read her essay after dinner.

The resolution was cordially passed.

[illegible]

WHAT DR. HAWLEY THOUGHT.

Dr. S. B. Hawley began by professing timidity. The Chairman, amid merriment, hoped the Doctor would not be timid.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE WAITE.

At this juncture Judge Waite arrived.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairwoman called upon the Judge to report from the Committee on Resolutions. He submitted the following:

[illegible]

Judge Waite said he would speak to the resolutions when they were before the house.

Mrs. Gilson moved the acceptance of the report. Carried.

It was moved to consider the resolutions *seriatim*.

Judge Waite read the first resolution.

Mrs. Shedd moved its adoption.

Mrs. Gilson seconded the motion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 p. m. the convention adjourned to 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8 p. m. The audience was large, the hall being overcrowded. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Forrester.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Hill read the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending the formation of a county association.

Mrs. Livermore dwelt upon the necessity of county organizations.

THE AGITATOR.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the *Agitator* and accepting it as the State campaign paper. Many persons subscribed for the paper.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION

[illegible]

A COLLECTION.

Fifteen dollars having been taken up the night before, and twenty-nine being wanted, a collection was taken up.

THANKS.

[illegible]

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

[illegible]

GENERAL REVIEW.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Races at Cincinnati, Providence, and Watertown, N. Y.—The City Billiard Tournament.

THE RACE-COURSE.

THE BUCKEYE CLUB RACES.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

THE CINCINNATIS VS. THE NATIONALS, OF WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

THE TELEGRAPH VS THE PRESS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Western Union Telegraph operatives, of this city, beat the *Herald* employés at a game of base-ball, at Hoboken this afternoon, by a score of 40 to 13.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire—Preparations for the Inauguration of the Washington Monument.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, via Portugal.

[illegible]

McLean County Temperance Convention.

[illegible]

Williams College Commencement.

[illegible]

The Gettysburg Celebration.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

COOK COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Brethren and authorized parties having charge of Tickets for the "St. John's Day Celebration," are requested to call at this office, 31 East Randolph-st., and settle AT ONCE, to meet the urgent demands on the committee. H. C. HERRY, Chairman.

HATS AND CAPS.

Summer Hats!

All the New and Desirable Shapes of Summer Goods for

Dress, Business & Travelling Wear.

STRYKER & BARNES,

The Leading Hatters of the West,

Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

PANAMA HATS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

STRYKER & BARNES,

Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The FIFTH NATIONAL BANK will occupy their NEW OFFICE, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., on MONDAY, June 28th, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.

The new, large side-wheel Passenger Steamer

MANITOWOC

Will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing for Racine and Milwaukee, SATURDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, $2 BAND ON BOARD. [illegible]

WANTED.

BUILDING LUMBER WANTED, [illegible]

BARN WANTED,

With room for six horses and good capacity for storage of hay, within half a mile of Randolph-st. bridge. Address BARN, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT,

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

Vinegar!

Vinegar!

MESSRS. A. W. FOX & CO.,

OF BUFFALO,

Would call the attention of dealers and others to the superior article of

Pure Vinegar

Manufactured by them, and sold very extensively from Boston to New Orleans.

As efforts have been made by interested parties to depreciate our VINEGAR, [illegible]

Professor Geo. Hadley, of Buffalo, acknowledged to be one of the most eminent and talented chemists in the country, [illegible]

Purity and Excellence.

Having recently made another test of our Vinegar, he has given the following

CERTIFICATE:

Messrs. A. W. FOX & CO.:

Gentlemen—For several years past I have made frequent visits to your establishment, [illegible]

GEORGE HADLEY,
Professor of Chemistry
in the University of Buffalo.

Buffalo, April 15th, 1869.

If additional evidence were required of the high estimation in which the Vinegar manufactured by the subscribers is held, [illegible]

A NEW TRADE MARK

Which will be hereafter placed upon every barrel IN RED.

Messrs. A. W. FOX & CO. claim that they can and do sell a

BETTER ARTICLE OF VINEGAR

AT A

LOWER PRICE

THAN

Any Other Manufactory in the Country,

And challenge any dealer or manufacturer successfully to dispute it.

A. W. FOX & CO.,

COR. NIAGARA AND MOHAWK-STS.,

BUFFALO.

Sold by the following Wholesale Grocery Houses in Chicago:

GOULD BROS., BRIGGS & CO.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO.
GRAY BROTHERS & PHELPS.
JAMES FORSYTHE & CO.
SAYERS, GILMORE & DONEY.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS.
WELLS & FAULKNER.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER.
SMITH BROTHERS.
SIBLEY & ENDICOTT.
BURTON & FIRSCH.
HUMPHREYS, GUSTIN & KNOTT.
EAGLE & LEONARD.
DAY, ALLEN & CO.

TABLEWARE.

REED & BARTON,

TAUNTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The New Patent Seamless Lined

ICE PITCHER,

Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Massachusetts, [illegible]

ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST QUALITY OF

ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

AND

WHITE METAL

TABLEWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

[illegible]

The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware

Was awarded to REED & BARTON by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.

Office and Show Rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Massachusetts, and

No. 2 Maiden-lane, New York.

RACING.

DEXTER PARK.

RACE MEETING,

Commencing on Thursday, July 1, 1869.

Three Days' Racing—Three Races a Day.

FIRST DAY.

[illegible]

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

THIRD DAY.

[illegible]

Extra Day—Monday, July 5th.

(Races for Amateur Riders.)

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

A Suite of Rooms on second floor, suitable for an insurance or lawyer's office. One Large Room, 30x107 feet, fronting on Washington-st., besides several other smaller Rooms. Also, Store No. 33 Rush-st. Apply to

CHARLES GOODMAN,

120 Washington-st., Room 7.

Several of the finest offices in the First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

These offices are fitted in the most complete manner, and are well suited for insurance and lawyers. Apply to

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, basement, corner of State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT,

In New Tribune Building.

Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,

No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.

Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay. Apply to

WM. C. DOW

116 LaSalle-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

The Only Reliable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Now Made.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of other makers taken in exchange for Herring's, for sale cheap.

HERRING & CO.,

40 STATE-ST.

Factory, Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Lyceums, Lecture Committees, Etc.

[illegible]

No Charge Whatever to Lecture Committees.

[illegible]

MUSIC TEACHER.

[illegible]

RUSSO-TURKISH BATHS.

RUSSO-TURKISH BATHS,

With or without ELECTRICITY, by

DR. WINGRAVE,

HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Remarkable Remedy.

DR. LINDLEY'S RHEUMATIC AND FEMALE CURE, [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

[illegible]

J. P. PEABODY, Acting President.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

1,100 Head of Cattle For Sale.

[illegible]

DESICCATED CODFISH.

DESICCATED CODFISH,

Desiccated Codfish,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Gloucester and Boston

SALT FISH CO.,

From the Very Best Qualities of Codfish.

GUARANTEED TO KEEP.

PUT UP IN PACKAGES ADAPTED TO

DOMESTIC USE.

REQUIRING

NO BOILING,

Very Little Freshening,

With all the Palatable and Appetizing Qualities of Ordinary Fish,

AND NONE OF THE

Disagreeable Labor of Preparing.

It Costs No More

[illegible]

One Pound Being Fully Equal to Four Pounds.

HENRY MAYO & CO.,

BOSTON.

DODD, TARR & CO.,

GLOUCESTER.

REAL ESTATE.

Inside Productive

REAL ESTATE.

382 feet front, within half a mile of the Court House, for $47,750.

This Property is from 50 to 92 feet front, in a piece, and full depth to 18-foot alleys; is PRODUCTIVE, and is advancing in value faster than any property in Chicago. THE TITLE IS PERFECT. This property is in my hands to be sold to pay debts.

E. ROBY,

No. 11 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

By direction of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, I shall on

Monday, the 28th day of June, 1869,

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible]

Will be Sold Separately.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000 to $10,000

Republic Insurance Stock

WANTED

At 25c. Apply to

FIELD, KING & CO.

First National Bank Building, Basement, cor. State and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN.

[illegible]

SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO.,

155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

LOANS

Made on Improved City Property,

BY J. H. STEAD & CO., 40 LaSALLE-ST.

$25,000—MONEY.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED.

SAM'L GEHR,

114 Dearborn-st.,

Offices Nos. 8, 10 and 12.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

CARLISLE HOUSE,

CORNER

Sixth and Mound-sts,

CINCINNATI.

Strictly First-class in every Particular.

HENRY S. MOWER.

REVERE HOUSE,

Boston, Mass.

[illegible]

FISH.

FISH.

[illegible]

Dix & Case,

Wholesale Fish Dealers,

No. 47 SOUTH WATER-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS!

At WILSON BROS.

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

[illegible]

THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE.

[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GRAND TRUNK LINE.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OF THE

1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

OFFICERS:

[illegible]

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

[illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Painting School Buildings.

[illegible]

Proposals for Stationery.

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the Building of the

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL

AT ENGLEWOOD.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

Proposals for Furnaces for Primary School Buildings.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN

[illegible]

MACONDRAY & CO.,

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail.....$12.00
[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO PARK.

The growth of the city of Chicago has been marvellous in many respects, but in none more strikingly so than in the expansion of its territorial limits and the actual use and occupation of the land thus annually acquired. The increase of business has taken up whole sections of land for warehouses and factories which, a few years ago, were considered as the future sites for residences; and residence buildings, which, when built, ten years ago, were placed far beyond the tumult of active business, have long since been converted into factories or warehouses, or used for other business purposes. Ten years ago the city obtained from the Legislature the power to establish a park in the South Division, between the present Twelfth and Twenty-second streets; and while the authorities were waiting for the Legislature to correct some supposed informality in the grant, the proposed site was settled and built upon, and each hundred square feet attained a value equal to what, two years before, would have purchased an acre of the same land. That locality for a park was therefore abandoned. There were still within easy access, and within sight of the city, vast open prairies, over which the public might drive or walk at pleasure. But these in turn have been covered, and, for many miles south of the site proposed for a park in 1857, the prairies now are as densely populated as is that site itself.

The failure to get a park ten, or eight, or six years ago, has compelled the selection of a site for one more distant, it is true, from the Court House, but not more distant from the settled portion of the city than Twenty-second street or Cottage Grove was at that time. In the meantime, the search for residences beyond the busy limits of the city has built up outside of the corporate boundaries a number of little towns, which, though under different names and different municipal governments, are peopled exclusively by the merchants and workmen of Chicago, and are as essentially and substantially parts of the city as are any of the twenty city wards. In a few years more they will be formally included within the corporate limits. To represent Hyde Park, Lake View, and the various other rural precincts which skirt the southern boundary of the city, as towns separate from and independent of Chicago, may be technically correct, but is substantially untrue. There are not a half dozen voters in either of those towns who do not do all their business and find all their employment in the city. They come to Chicago every day, and go home at night; but, because they cross an imaginary line known as the city boundary, they do not cease to be practically citizens, residents and heavy tax-payers and property-owners of Chicago. The objection that these people were allowed to vote on the question of a park is a far-fetched one, because these people are all Chicago men, whose every interest, personal and commercial, is identified with the city.

The park, where it has been located, is the nearest at which the necessary amount of land could be procured at any reasonable amount of expenditure. The land can be purchased now by the acre. Three years hence it will have to be purchased by the front foot. Its remoteness is a bugbear raised by those whose province in every community seems to be to arrest every measure of public benefit. The very few persons who now seek to defeat this park measure are the residuary [illegible] of the [illegible] the supply of water by any other means than log pipes; who resisted with equal vigor every proposition to expend money in laying the sewers, which to-day are essential to the preservation of human life in this city as the air we breathe; who appealed to the people to rise in their might and destroy the government which proposed, and the courts which tolerated, the change in the grade of the city which lifted Chicago from a mud-hole and gave it the means of drainage.

Then it was predicted that to alter the grade would cost a cost of millions to raise the families which lined the streets, and the constitution was invoked to avert the same irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin which these very men now conjure up as the certain results of the park. Chicago, with all her power, her wealth, her assessment rolls of two hundred and twenty millions of taxable property, has attained all these only after an excited and persistent struggle with the men who have opposed every act of public improvement with the same short-sighted zeal which they now bring against the park.

The people of South Chicago have been waiting for a park for years. Of the necessity for it, and of the expediency of selecting it now, instead of five years hence, when it will have to be located still further off, there can be no doubt. The same men who oppose this park would oppose the opening of a new street, or the laying of a new sidewalk, or the purchase of a new fire-engine, or the building of a new bridge. In that opposition the public have no share; they have no sympathy with it. There is an universal desire among the people to bear their part of the tax necessary to secure the park now. Two millions expended now will accomplish more than five millions will two years hence, and they feel more anxious than ever to have the park now, because they have as Commissioners a body of gentlemen in whom they have full confidence.

The boasts in the streets by the opponents of the park that the Supreme Court will overturn the South Side Park act have produced a general and profound regret. We do not believe there is any authority for such boasting. The Legislature of the State gave the simplest authority in the premises; the people who are to be taxed voted in the most hearty manner to accept the legislation; the same people now, with even a greater unanimity, pray to be allowed to proceed in the public improvement for which they are willing to pay, and for which they ask no tax or charge to be levied upon any other persons. The tax itself, when distributed over the list of their taxables, becomes insignificant, and does not, by any means, equal what they contribute annually to the general uses of the whole city. They do not believe that the Court will go out of the way to find technical and questionable difficulties, in order to set aside the clear purpose and object of the Legislature, and the unanimous wish of the whole people who are to be affected by the legislation. In cases of legislation of doubtful authority, and where the people whose alone to be affected by it, remonstrate and object, and withhold, so far as they can do so, their consent and approval, the Court might feel justified in holding the balance [illegible]

[illegible]

... last year to 20,000, and, by a judicious homestead law could even be increased to 100,000. New territorial laws were also demanded for the formation of new provinces, which would ultimately be added to the present fourteen, as twenty-four States have been added to our original thirteen. He urged also the adoption of a Common School system, the extension of the railroads, and the improvement of their harbors, especially of that of Buenos Ayres, alleging that $60,000,000 had been lost to the nation's commerce by the failure heretofore to do so. The revenue of the country had doubled within five years and its credit and finances never before stood so well at home and abroad.

SECRETARY GEO. M. ROBESON.

The appointment of Mr. Adolph E. Borie was a surprise to the world,—the only one with which that gentleman's brief biography is filled. But his resignation had been so long and patiently waited for that it also was a surprise that it came so slowly. And now the country has a new surprise in the appointment of the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, of Camden, N. J., formerly Attorney General of the State, which takes half its name from the city of his residence.

Although the name of the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson has not heretofore figured prominently in the history of his country, an intimate acquaintance with human nature in general enables us to state that he was born at a very early period of life, that he survived in safety all the common perils of his infancy, and that throughout this period he won the affections of those in whose charge the fortunes of life had placed him. Few of them doubted that he would one day attain to a very high position in the government of the country, though it cannot be authentically shown that the predictions pointed specially to the office of Secretary of the Navy as that for which his great talents and maritime experiences naturally fitted him. At this early period of his life, the attention of his nurse, if not of himself, was very much given to naval affairs, and the benefits of the experience thus acquired will doubtless be of service to him in his new and enlarged field. As he entered fairly upon his growing period, the rapidity with which he rose in wisdom and stature was the subject of occasional if not frequent comment among all who watched the toddling and for a time uncertain footsteps of the future Secretary of the Navy. The old phrase, "As quick as you can say Jack Robinson," though not founded on any prior incident in the life of the subject of this sketch, nevertheless indicates very happily the rapidity with which he shot upward into a national reputation after President Grant nominated him to the office of Secretary of the Navy. George M. Robeson stands therefore before the country to-day a man of a national reputation as unsullied as the new fallen snow. True, the despatch which thrills the country with the intelligence of his appointment conveys to us the pleasing information that he had already enjoyed the high distinction of being Attorney General of New Jersey,—a result which we might have predicted from the fact that he resided at Camden. He would only need a country house at Amboy to make him Governor. But this trifling episode in the history of the Hon. George M. Robeson was not mentioned by way of laudation or as an argument, however convincing, that he would perform the functions of Secretary of the Navy with distinguished credit to himself, and with honor to the American name as pertaining to one of the leading maritime nations on the globe. Far from it. It is assumed that the people of America know the fitness of the Hon. George M. Robeson for his important office. But as there might be several George M. Robesons in the country, and, in fact, it is believed there are at least eleven, each of whom might be subjected to the cost of a journey to Washington and an unsuccessful effort to be sworn in as Secretary of the Navy, the official announcement has kindly designated the name and place of residence of the genuine George M., and thus saved the department the expense of transportation to and fro on the others. For it must be understood that no George M. Robeson pretending to be Secretary of the Navy is genuine unless the President himself makes the selection, we think there can be no doubt that he has got the right and genuine George M., and that the country will rejoice with ourselves that the President took the precaution, while he had him, to swear him in; since a bird in the palm of the hand is at all times better than several warblers in the adjacent shrubbery. Having thus given our readers every detail in our possession relative to our new and distinguished Secretary of the Navy, we adjure them not to keep their flags standing long at half-mast in grief over the declination of Borie, lest it might appear to evince a semblance of the absence of that enthusiasm with which a grateful republic might naturally be expected to regard the future achievements of the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson. *Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi!* Borie is dead. Hurrah for Robeson!

SPECIFIC TAXES.

One of the features of protection most strenuously insisted upon by the friends of that system of taxation is the application of specific duties instead of *ad valorem* duties. The doctrine that taxation must be collected upon the value of the property taxed has no longer a disputant. The man who would propose to levy taxes in any city or State of this Union upon any other plan would, at this day, be voted to be insane; and yet that system is adhered to in the tariff laws, and is sustained by the very class of men who are most afflicted by it. The difference between the two systems of taxation may best be understood by practical illustration.

There are in the State of Illinois 20,000 farms, having an average of 160 acres each. These farms vary in their cash value from $5 per acre to $100 per acre. On some of them the improvements, machinery and stock are worth $5,000, and on others $100,000. The rule of taxation employed in the tariff laws of the United States, of specific rates, if followed by the State of Illinois, would tax these farms a uniform price per acre. Thus, if the State needed one million of dollars revenue to be raised from the farm lands, the Auditor would assess upon each farm a tax of $5,000, without any reference to its value. The 160 acres worth $100 an acre would pay no more tax than the 160 acres worth $5 per acre.

There are in the city of Chicago over 20,000 building lots, ranging in value from $250 to $75,000 per lot of 25 feet front. Under the "protective" system of taxation, the city government, instead of levying and collecting a tax of 13 mills upon each dollar of the value of these lots, should assess them equally—say at $100 each. Under the tariff there are certain articles taxed specifically, without any peculiar injustice, as, for instance, chalk, ten dollars per ton. But wherever there are articles of various grades, and having as many values as grades, the injustice of taxing them all at the same rate becomes evident.

The duties imposed on the following articles of common use will show the inequalities of the tariff caused by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties:

Articles.	Duty.
On teas of all kinds	[illegible]
On coffee of all kinds	[illegible]
On brandy	[illegible]
On other distilled spirits	[illegible]

If all teas were of the same value, the tax of twenty-five cents per pound would be less unjust; but when the foreign cost of tea ranges from twenty cents to one dollar a pound, the inequality is as great as would be the taxing of property in Chicago at a certain sum per lot, instead of according to value. The prices of the different kinds of coffee widely differ, according to quality, yet, like the teas, the high priced and the low priced are taxed alike. The duty on brandies and foreign spirits are of the same character. The high-priced brandy pays no more tax than the low-priced article, and, consequently, there is but little imported, except for private use and for adulteration. The general public are, under the high duty, plundered and poisoned by home-made [illegible]

[illegible]

... properly handed down standing in their name to trustees, are about to do so. He says that Catholics have no notion of their Church ever becoming the "Established Church," and they are just as certain that no other Church shall ever assume to be the "Established Church" in the United States.

All the predictions and calculations relative to Mr. Boutwell's policy in the matter of sales of gold are set at naught by his last "change of base." It was at first supposed he would sell gold enough to largely reduce the balance in the Treasury. It was then announced that he would apply the proceeds to reducing the bonds, then the greenbacks, then the bonds, then, &c., then, &c., then, &c., and so on. We were next informed that the purchase of bonds was a mere cover under which he was vigorously contracting the currency at the rate of $10,000,000 in two months. His last order announces that, instead of buying $6,000,000 of bonds per month he will buy only $2,000,000. Now, $24,000,000 per annum in bonds can be bought with $20,000,000 per annum in gold, which is less than the net surplus of our gold revenue over our gold interest and liabilities. In other words, Mr. Boutwell, by buying $2,000,000 per month, will not buy quite enough to keep our balance of gold in the Treasury from increasing! What now becomes of the shades of those departed policies?

The people of Illinois have had an expensive experience in the way of laying the foundations of a new State House. The Legislature of New York has authorized a job of the same kind. The progress thus far made we find thus stated:

"The construction of the new State Capitol was placed by the Legislature under a commission, which appointed a committee, two Republican and one Democrat, to let the work of constructing the foundation. Their specifications for bids called for twelve thousand feet of limestone and six thousand of granite. [illegible] rejected, and the highest bid accepted. Since the award was made the contractor has re-let it to some of the lower competing bidders at the prices which they bid for the work before the commission, and has thus made a net profit out of the transaction of from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars. The sub-contractors are confident that they can make a handsome profit at their figures. The price heretofore paid for stone work on canal locks has been eight dollars. This commission have agreed to pay twenty-four dollars for the foundation work of the Capitol."

The Illinois Commissioners will have to look to their laurels. The New Yorkers are disposed to carry off the glory of the most expensive State House in the country.

Attorney General Tuthell, of Tennessee, sustained so serious an injury to his honor by an article in a Nashville paper that he called upon the editor, Mr. Gresham, and drew his repeater, with the logical purpose of proving himself a gentleman by becoming an assassin. Mr. Gresham, however, reversed the operation, wrenched his pistol out of his grasp, grappled him and got him into chancery, and kept him there under the lively operation of his very vigorous practice. So Tuthell, who came for vengeance, stayed for a drubbing. The questions which need to be decided by a Court of Honor are whether, supposing Tuthell were the injured man when he went into the fight, his wrongs were adjusted by the drubbing he thereupon received; and if the article was true in representing Tuthell as a scallawag, which result would have proved it false, the killing of Gresham or the drubbing of Tuthell? It is evident that somebody has got satisfaction. It is difficult to see that it is Tuthell.

The defence in the case of Yerger, the Mississippi assassin, have a double plea, viz.: First, that the killing of Crane was so foreign from Yerger's ordinary character as to prove his insanity; and, secondly, that the conduct of Crane in levying on Yerger's piano was so outrageous as to justify the act. From this we infer that Yerger was not in the habit of committing any justifiable acts except when he was insane.

The Solons of the Supreme Court of Georgia are cutting their legal wisdom on the question of social equality very fine. They decide that under the present constitution of that State a negro has the right to marry a wench if he chooses, but that a white man has not. Is not that denying to the white man a right which is given to the negro? What kind of legislation can more manifestly interfere with the social status [illegible]

The jury, in the [illegible] recently sworn in at Washington, is described by the Democratic press as a "black and tan" jury. Five members of it, we know, were black, but we had supposed the seven others were white. Do the Democrats mean to insist that they were brown?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A wealthy farmer of St. Clair County, named Buckhardt, had his will recorded on Saturday last. It gives, among other bequests, one of $40,000 to the Catholic Church.

The Decatur *Republican* of the 24th says: [illegible]

Joseph N. Scott, a well-to-do farmer, of Okaw Township, Shelby County, committed suicide, on Monday, by cutting his throat. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

The Cairo *Bulletin* learns that the Southern Illinois Fruit Growers' Association proposes to hold its fair in Cairo in the month of September next.

IOWA.

Montrose has the oldest apple trees in Iowa, eighty-eight years old. They are the remnants of an orchard planted in 1795, by a Frenchman, Louis Honore Tesson, an Indian trader.

There was a tornado in Jackson County on Thursday of last week. Mr. Jones had about 4,000 feet of lumber piled up near his house which was carried about three miles distant and broken into small pieces. His poultry were all killed and his fences thrown down.

The Des Moines *Register* states that the terrific storm that passed through that part of Iowa last Saturday was unusually severe in Richard Township. The residence of Mr. Kinney, near Ottawa, was struck by lightning and fired, but was extinguished by being smothered with wool. Mrs. Kinney and daughter were knocked down, and the rest of the family stunned. A field of wheat, belonging to Mr. Fowler, near White Oak Grove, was completely covered with a layer of about eight inches of earth, left there by the overflow. All the creeks and ravines were out of their banks, while Skunk River became a great fresh-water ocean. Those who know, hold that this was the heaviest fall of rain that has occurred for ten years.

A man named Ross, living three miles southeast of Webster City, was shot while at work at his mill, on the 17th. His body was found at the head of the mill race. He had been robbed of his watch and $1,300 in money. His nephew 17 years of age has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

In Lincoln Township, Madison County, there is a man who was married more than sixty years ago, became the father of nineteen children, and his first wife being dead, married a second one, who had become, in a former matrimonial adventure, the mother of ten children. The patriarch is now 85 years of age, and three weeks ago his wife presented him with another heir.

INDIANA.

Jacob Bradley, who lived near Folsomville, Warrick County, committed suicide, on Sunday last, by shooting himself through the head. He had twice before taken poison, but was saved by the physicians.

Red foxes have become alarmingly plentiful in Monroe County, and, it is said, kill the young lambs.

The Michigan City *Enterprise* says: [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The State Teachers' Association will hold its seventeenth annual meeting at Oshkosh, July 6, 7 and 8. The railroad and steamboat companies will carry teachers at half fare. The citizens of Oshkosh will provide free entertainment for ladies, and the hotels will furnish accommodations at reduced rates. Among the lecturers will be J. C. Converse, of Beloit; President Steele, of Lawrence University; the Rev. E. C. Towne, of Chicago; Dr. Charles Davies, author of the Davies mathematical series; and President P. A. Chadbourne, of the University of Wisconsin.

MICHIGAN.

Some men were loading baled hay upon a Lake Superior propeller, at Detroit, a few days ago, when they were startled by a terrible hissing which came from a bale partially burst open, and a badly-pressed black-snake, four feet long, wriggled out.

The Rev. E. Joos, of Monroe, will, it is said, be elevated to the Catholic Bishopric of Detroit.

The surgical operation performed upon ex-Governor Crapo is said to have cost him $5,000.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

Cardinal Bonaparte is said to look like Edwin Booth.

Morlacchi, the danseuse, is to appear in New York as an actress.

Adelaide Phillips got $1,500 for what singing she did during the Peace Jubilee, while Parepa-Rosa received $500 per day for her services.

Miss Garrett has passed the second examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Paris.

The daughter of President Tyler is to be married to Wm. H. Spencer, in New York, to-day. Over 1,000 invitations have been issued.

Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Boston Park Street Church, remarked, in his sermon on Sunday last, that he was not afraid to utter the creed of any theological body that ever lived.

It was General Enrique O'Donnell, a younger brother of the late Marshal, and not his son, the [illegible]

[illegible]

Duke of Tetuan, who died in the Spanish Cortes a fortnight back.

Prince Uchtomski, belonging to one of the oldest families of Moscow, and formerly a possessor of a fortune of over 20,000,000 francs, has just been sent to Siberia for life for theft and swindling.

The London *News* notices Lord Bateman as "a Peer whose name is more closely associated with the ballad literature of England than with its political history or its Parliamentary eloquence."

Mr. Motley has been for some time the guest of Mr. Charles Dickens. On the 5th of June, accompanied by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Collins, he paid a visit to the Chatham Garrison, where he dined with General Murray.

General Henry D. Terry, formerly of Detroit, Mich., died at Washington on the 22d. General T., who went into the war as Colonel of a Michigan regiment, got a Brigadier Generalship for gallantry at the battle of Williamsburg. Since the restoration of peace the General has been practising law at Washington.

In Barnum's account of the courtship and wedding of General Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, it is stated that Commodore Nutt was a rival for the lady's hand, and so jealous a rival that it came to a wrestle between him and the General, in which the latter was floored.

Mr. George Peabody writes to an intimate friend that his health is not as good as on his arrival, and says: "Wishing to remain quiet here until it is better, I cannot see my way clear to be able to go South before August—and then it will depend on the advice of my physicians whether or not the sea air of Long Branch will be suitable to my case or not." Further on, writing of a notice of himself, he corrects two errors: "One is my age, which will be 75 in February next, and the other is the value of the site given by the city of London for my statue. Its estimated value is £10,000."

The following note, from Reverdy Johnson, appears in the Boston *Post*:

"BALTIMORE, June 19, 1869.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have your note of the 16th, and thank you for it. I think I shall write upon the claims convention, but if I do, I shall certainly not offend diplomatic propriety. Mr. Sumner's unjust and unkind insinuations in his speech as to the motives of Mr. Seward and myself, in [illegible] copy. I am gratified to know that my course in England has your approval. [illegible] your obedient servant, [illegible]

"GEO. W. SEARLE, Esq., Boston."

The Duke of Newcastle's embarrassments, though great, have been over-rated. The real facts are these: The Duke owes Mr. Padwick, as stated, £80,000; he also owes a Jewish gentleman £129,000. But if, for the next three years, he is content to live at the rate of £10,000 a year—his wife's income—all these debts will have been paid off, the estates bringing in £70,000 a year. One of his friends testifies that he had unfortunately "backed up" another bankrupt nobleman.

In the new book entitled "Admiral Farragut's Flag Aboard," the writer says "that on the day preceding his departure from London, when Her Grace, the Duchess of Somerset, was earnestly entreating him to dine with her for the fourth time on the morrow, gratified with her compliment of manner, he grasped her hand with both of his own and exclaimed, 'But, my dear fellow, it is impossible!' The Duchess was delighted with the term of endearment, claims it as a legacy from Admiral Farragut, and relates it with the liveliest pleasure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preaching "without notes" is the reason assigned by a home missionary for his poverty.

A diamond ring, which had been lost since the fall of 1863, was found in a well in Oswego, N. Y., a few days ago.

At New Orleans, June 19, an unknown man fell dead in the gambling house at 65 St. Charles street. The games were interrupted but a few minutes by the occurrence.

The celebrated vineyard of the Clos-Vougeout will be sold at public auction at the Civil Tribunal of Beaume on the 7th of next August. It is limited at 2,000,000 francs.

A Georgian makes the following liberal offer through the columns of the Columbus *Enquirer*: "I will pay fifty cents a bushel for blackberries, and will furnish the berries if delivered at my farm."

The arrivals of immigrants at New York for 1869, up to June 16, were 118,411, against 91,269 for the same period of last year. The arrivals this year include 47,700 Germans, 30,530 Irish, 20,344 English, and 14,489 Swedes.

An old gentleman of Woonsocket has an umbrella which he used for forty-two years. The owner says the great secret of long life in umbrellas is, "Never lend one—not even to a dear friend."

A rejected lover at Germantown, Tenn., who had spoken disrespectfully of the cold one in public, was ordered by a favored suitor to call upon the young lady and make apology. He made the call, and was cowhided by the damsel.

A man in Lee, Mass., his wife being mortally ill, sold her clothing, and one evening went out to attend a show, leaving her in the death pangs. On his return the woman was dead, and his sole expression was that she "appeared natural."

The award has been made in the case of the concession of Reuter's Telegraphic Company to the British Government. The total amount of compensation claimed was £1,243,000; but the amount awarded was £726,000,—the company to pay its own costs.

During the recent races in Paris a well-organized body of English pickpockets made a clean sweep among the fashionables. The leader was attired in such a remarkable style that he drew everybody's attention to his eccentric movements and dress. In the meantime his satellites plundered the gaping crowd.

Leprosy is fearfully prevalent in the Sandwich Islands. The ears of one person are swollen; another's hands are deformed, the fingers being drawn into the palms of the hands and one or more joints gone from each finger, while another's face is so swollen and disfigured that his own [illegible] an island devoted entirely to their occupation, and are compelled to remain there for life.

A grand dog fight took place at Weehawken, near New York, on the 19th, the contestants being Prince, of Harlem, and Turk, of Brooklyn. Five hundred persons were present, and about $7,000 wagered on the result. The fight continued nearly three hours, when, Prince having the best of the struggle, the friends of Turk broke into the pit, and amid the booing and howling the crowd separated. The referee, although pistols were pointed at his head, refused to give his decision at that time.

In Pittsfield, Mass., a few days ago, a double wagon, with a pair of spirited horses attached, was standing on North street, a woman holding the reins in one hand and a parasol in the other. The horses took fright, dashed on to the sidewalk, knocked down Dr. Charles Bailey, and finally were with difficulty brought to a stand on Bank row; whereupon the woman, who had taken things coolly, remarked "that she could have stopped them before any time, if she hadn't had to hold that parasol with one hand."

The *Sun*, in describing an immense dry dock near New York, says: [illegible]

At Ridgeway, N. C., there is a peach orchard of 250,000 trees, occupying 2,500 acres of land.

A fire at Brantford, Canada, on the 23d, destroyed eighteen stores, including Victoria Block and the fine building of Clegborn & Co. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

POLITICAL.

When Emile Ollivier learned that he had been overwhelmingly defeated in Paris, he shed tears. When the telegraph boy brought him the despatch that he had been elected in the Var Department, he was so overjoyed that he gave the boy a twenty-franc piece instead of the franc for which he called. "But, M. Ollivier," said the boy, "this is a twenty-franc piece. All I want is one franc." "Keep the piece, my boy," was the joyous reply. "The despatch is well worth twenty francs."

The following is a list of candidates for office in Virginia:

Radical Republican.	*Conservative Republican.*
Governor—H. H. Wells.	Gilbert C. Walker.
Lieut. Gov.—J. D. Harris.	John F. Lewis.
Att'y Gen.—T. R. Bowden.	James C. Taylor.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

I.	R. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
II.	J. H. [illegible]	[illegible]
III.	Chas. H. Porter.	James W. Hunnicut.
IV.	W. H. H. Stowell.	Levi C. Thayer.
V.	[illegible] Gorris.	Robert L. Owen.
VI.	[illegible] Jenkins.	Robert E. Conrad.
VII.	Chas. Whittlesey.	Lewis McKenzie.
VIII.	Geo. S. Smith.	[illegible]
At Large—A. M. Crane.		Charles W. Bottis.

There are, also, the following independent candidates for Congress: District 1—D. M. Norton, colored; G. F. Watson. 2—T. M. Boyne, colored. 3—Fields Cook, colored. 4—George Tucker. 5—Robert Ridgway. 6—John T. Harris. 7—Douglass Wallack. 8—James K. Gibson. At large, Joseph Segar.

Railroads.

At Wilton Centre, Will County, Ill., on the evening of June 21, a large number of farmers and business men assembled, to consider the project of giving aid to the Decatur & Chicago Railroad Company. James Harvey presided, and S. G. Nelson acted as Secretary. E. O. Smith, President of the Railroad Company, and Dr. W. A. Barnes, Secretary, addressed the meeting, expressing the intentions and wishes of the company, and the importance and necessity of the road. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction and approval the efforts being made to construct the Decatur & Chicago Railroad, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to insure the construction of said railroad, and will cheerfully vote to support the [illegible]

The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad has been completed to Effingham, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central. Regular trains will commence running July 1.

A convention of the friends of a railroad from La Grange, Lewis County, Mo., via Monticello, the county seat, and Kirksville, Adair County, was to be held at the latter place on the 24th. The line of this road would cross the North Missouri Railroad at or near Kirksville, and the proposition is to continue it westward to a point on the Missouri River at or in the vicinity of Nebraska City, in Nebraska.

Invitations have been extended to the Congressional Committees on the Pacific Railroad, by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, inviting the members to make an excursion over the road. Replies have been received from several of the gentlemen belonging to the committees, most of whom accept the invitation. The excursionists are expected to reach St. Louis next Monday. An excursion will be made by the committees to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and the granite boulder region, a few miles west of the Knob. They will then return and take a trip to Sheridan, the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, stopping perhaps at Kansas City to witness the opening exercises of the completion of the bridge at that point. From Sheridan they go overland to Denver; thence to Cheyenne, and return via Omaha.

The London *Railway and Mercantile Gazette* says: "Messrs. Overhaus, Freund & Co., of New York, have just closed a negotiation in London for building the Memphis & El Paso Railway, running from Chalk Bluff to Little Rock, and thence to Texana, through the State of Arkansas. The line will be three hundred miles in length, and form a link connecting St. Louis with Texas, and thence probably forming a South Pacific line through Texas to Mexico. The scheme for the Southern connection has been introduced into the Paris markets. The same firm has also made a contract with a London house to build the New York & Northern Westchester Railroad, from White Plains to Danbury."

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* of the 23d says: "Work on the railroad at Burlington is progressing rapidly. [illegible]"

[illegible]

PARIS.

The Elections.

Result in Paris and the Country.

The Imperial Pilgrimage—Female Suffrage.

The Throne of Spain.

Queen Isabella at Paris.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, May 30, 1869.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is with our elections as it was with you in the United States during the first years of your great slave war. Neither of the two parties having obtained a decisive advantage, and each having suffered heavy losses, both claim the victory. Here, however, as with you, there is in reality a conqueror, at least as far as the results of the conflict are concerned. Here is a faithful statement of the battle, and it is for you to judge of it, you who are disinterested, and who can, much better than we, decide without passion, prejudice or any feeling of hate or love, which none of us are able to do.

Our Corps Legislatif, Chamber of Deputies or Representatives, as we call our House of Commons, depending on whether we live in a republican, monarchical or imperial time, consists of two hundred and ninety-two members. Two hundred and ninety have been chosen, and there remain only the two from Corsica, where, on account of their insular position, they are always eight days behind-hand.

Two hundred and three districts have elected official candidates or persons who are acceptable to the government; that is to say, unhesitating followers of the policy of the government, so long as it is the strongest. For in that atmosphere there is but interest, little or no friendship, and never love.

Twenty-eight districts have chosen Opposition candidates; that is to say, more or less hostile to the government, but all in some degree strongly opposed to its present policy. In fifty-nine districts there was no choice, there having been more than two candidates, and hence in them a second election will be held on the 6th of June next. If, as we have a right to judge by the memories of the past, the impulse given by Paris and the general state of men's minds, these elections are for the most part unfavorable to the government, it will, if not utterly defeated, at least have sustained such losses that it must, when the next contest comes off, yield to the will of the people, or make some new *coup d'etat*, which will be fatal for it or liberty.

THE RESULT AT PARIS.

While awaiting this second voting there are some salient points of this first election which deserve mention. Here, at Paris, the defeat of the government was absolute—far beyond anything that has ever occurred before. The only government candidate, or rather the only Conservative one, who had gotten votes enough to necessitate a second ballot between himself and his competitors, owed his votes but to personal good will, to his known independence, to his eminently Parisian name, one traditionally connected with works of beneficence. But everything purely governmental was not only rejected, but morally spit out, almost everywhere. Candidates who were the most hostile, even violently so, to the Imperial Government, such as Rochefort, Gambetta, Bancel, received the most applause. It was a challenge—a defiant declaration of war—made to the Empire by Paris, after having given it two menacing notices—the two preceding elections of 1857 and 1863. Paris is the head and heart of France, and her arm, when the hour strikes.

IN THE COUNTRY.

In the departments the government entirely, or nearly, preserved its advantages. Still it lost considerably, so far as the number of votes is concerned. Thus certain districts where at the last election there as hardly any opposition were carried for the government, but with great difficulty. The Prefects had everywhere to multiply their efforts, threats, flatteries and promises, in order to gain their victories. In one way this is a triumph, but it is a moral defeat.

By one of those chances which occur in electoral melees, as in those of the battle-field, the two principal chiefs of the Opposition, Thiers and Jules Favre, were left out in the cold. The government, acting under the awkwardly Machiavelic ideas which influence it, made war against them, by bringing out and under-handedly supporting Democratic candidates. The government thinks it has succeeded, but really nothing is gained by this electoral intrigue. Thiers and Jules Favre will necessarily be included in the second election of the 6th of June, and the dishonest hostility waged on them will have irritated their supporters, themselves, and all honest people. But this is the present way of the government. It wants but servants, and persists even in enmities to those who will not make themselves such. This is pitiful, but it is the necessary fate of all tyrannies, even of those which the Napoleon's, is based on the will of the country, and whose head was wise and good, as the present Emperor is.

Some disturbances, which the official papers exaggerated for a purpose easily understood, have here and there troubled the profound repose which the empire enjoyed. There were hostile gatherings and cries, and windows and doors broken at Paris, St. Etienne, Strasbourg, Angers, and Calais. But nothing of all this amounts to these remarkable uniformity, especially at Paris.

All individuals without decided characters, the elector ballot delivers of the last election, was, by dint of puffs and posters, or promises, have received a few votes, received this year but their own ballots and those of their servants, at the most. At Paris, at least, we have had one of the best specimens of what universal suffrage is.

HUMORS OF THE ELECTION.

The usual French gayety has not failed us in this. I could not calculate the number of squibs for and against each candidate, and especially against him. On the walls, which are covered to the height of a man with thousands of handbills, in all colors, with the names and views of candidates, many scurrilous added to these names during the night, among the passers-by in the morning. During the morning the friends of the candidates, or police agents, rub out these inscriptions, but never so thoroughly but what something remains on the handbill, or sticks to the memory of the electors.

Thus one of the chief Deputies of the Opposition, who had moved toward the government camp under promise of a ministerial position, and who naively confessed his hopes in a recently published pamphlet, saw himself everywhere baptized, "Saint Olivier, Minister and Martyr," and then martyrologies. Another candidate who was charged with loving wine more than politics, had many of his posters decorated with the inscription: "Deputy of the Drunkards." Finally women themselves took part in it. In one of the sections of the Faubourg Saint Honore, the quarter of pretty women *par excellence*, a young man, with a fresh complexion, female shape and cavalier air, which women in men's costume assume so well, presented herself with a ticket in her hand. The President assailed with that sweet complaisance which nearly all of us have for feminine caprices which do not suit their hearts. However, he said:

"Mademoiselle, you seem to me too young to vote. You are not of age."

"I beg your pardon, sir; but I am a mother," replied she without a smile.

"Then, madame, you know that your sex, emancipated as it now is, has not yet the right to vote."

"But, sir, my husband being confined to his room, and I to-day wearing his pantaloons, I believed I could attend to his business. Besides, it is a household matter, and it relates to chocolate."

The government candidate was a chocolate dealer, who ran against Thiers, one of the most eminent men in France.

As you imagine, judge and electors laughed, but the beauty was not allowed to vote.

As with you, everything else is lost sight of in this great electoral deluge, and it will be so until the 6th of June. After this they will await the determination of the Emperor — not without impatience, but without disorder and without street fights very likely, because this would be the way to spoil everything, and the masses have a very exact appreciation of the situation. Besides, it is almost certain, unless his ordinary intelligence fails him henceforth, that the Emperor will do something to satisfy public opinion. Unless he becomes as blind as his blind advisers, he must comprehend that the Napoleonic idolatry of the first days of his reign has gone; that France needs now, besides the order that he brought, that liberty which befits that order; that we, the sons and grandsons of three successive revolutions, all for liberty and equality (1848, 1830 and 1789), will not give up the labor of our predecessors; that the people are the sovereigns, whatever may be the names, nature or claims of their rulers; and that, when a whole nation wants something, the rulers must obey or leave.

STRIKE OF THE CLERKS.

An insignificant strike took place here, notwithstanding the excitement of the election—that of the clerks in fancy stores. These places have been kept open on Sundays. The owners, great lords of trade, amuse themselves at the races, or in their villages near Paris, while their young clerks—perfect pocket-makers—earn money for the extravagance of the yard-stick. These clerks, quite rightly, I think, rebelled—that is, they struck. The proprietors were at first very much surprised, and some of them changed their clerks. But they are yielding, and probably do it all the sooner because the clerks have money to hold out with. It is said that the London colleagues, who have an organization of long standing, have loaned them a hundred thousand francs. It seems likely that hereafter these shops will be shut on Sunday, in which I myself can see no inconvenience.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE EMPRESS.

The Empress is to go to Egypt in the autumn, and probably to Jerusalem at the same time. They are already making, at Lyons, the material for the tent of the future pilgrim. However, it is possible that the elections will interfere with this trip. France gives willingly, or at least without complaining, a $250 amount of twenty-five million francs, besides about as much more in various ways, to its Emperor, to govern it according to his good imperial pleasure, which is, it seems to me, pretty dear. But France wants to have this money spent at home, and not in Egypt and Judea for the profit of fellahs in whom we take little interest, or of monks for whom we care still less. It would be wise to give up this journey, even if one were to pass through Rome, and this perhaps will be over the Pope. But, Pope though he is, Pius the Ninth did not save his dear Isabella, even by sending her the golden rose.

The Prince of Wales has sent the Empress a charming good-bye present. It is a basket of roses, consisting of all known kinds, from the black rose of Holland to the white rose of York and the red roses of Lancaster, which commingled their perfumes in a basket sent to the Empress of the French, forgetful of their dead enmities and of the forgotten hate which divided two great nations.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

In Spain, matters remain in a stormy mystery which is quite congenial to the Spanish mind. The Cortes has decided that Spain wants a King, or a republic. Very well. It is a strange idea. Arab rather than Spanish. Mussulman rather than Christian. But yet Spain belonged to the Arabs and Mahometans so long that some trace of them must remain. It loves Pachas and pompous nullities. Yet, as it has also the blood of the [illegible], of the Gauls, Franks, Saxons, Vandals and Goths, of the proud blood of barbarians, lest it free then, the Republican party remains standing. In order to protest against the more apparent than real defeat, it has organized a club, and on its building they had inscribed in large letters, "The Republic is Resuscitated." Prim and Serrano, he present occupants of power, had this obliterated; but the protest survives, and with it the less hope of a republic. This is the only party which, in Spain as in France, and, from one end of Europe to the other, gains adherents every day, while Kings and aristocracies are constantly losing. There are about eleven claimants of this possible throne. First, not by reason of age, but of pretended rights, comes Don Carlos, who has a principle at least on his side, and who the heir of his fathers. Second. The Prince of Asturias, the son of his mother, Isabella, a young, timid, sickly and ridiculous goose, a picture of whom was displayed by his partisans at an art exhibition, while they would have done much better to have left it hidden. Third. The Prince de Montpensier, husband of Queen Isabella's sister, known by his desertion at Paris, in February, 1848, his annual sale of oranges in Spain and his claim to the throne. Fourth. Don Fernando, of Portugal, who was wise enough to refuse it in advance. Fifth. Prince Napoleon, probably because he plays the part of a republican demagogue, after the style of the ambitious Caesars of the Rome Sixth. The Archduke Louis Victor, of Austria, on account of his descent from Charles the Fifth, or Adam, common fathers of the Spanish monarchs. Seventh. The Duke of Alba, for similar reasons, I believe. Eighth. The Count of Reichach, a direct descendant of Jeanne of Arragon and of one of Noah's sons. Ninth, Queen Isabella, because she has been there and has governed well, and loved well. Tenth. Espartero, called the Duke of Victory, Marshal of Folly, who never knew how to manage himself, and now wants to take charge of a people difficult to control on account of their pride, poverty and idleness,—three qualities, the last two of which often conquer the first. Eleventh. Prim, because he wants the crown.

You see that there is no lack of candidates. God only knows how they will and how their friends work for them. Then there is Prussia, who would like to furnish a King of her own choice, not for love of them or of the King, but to create an enemy behind us, in case we go to the Rhine. Then there is France, who would like to make a friend there, and consequently caresses Isabella and her young Asturian. Then there is Isabella, who looks on Paris as a theatre, where she displays as the gives can her luxury, her dresses and her unhappy reputation. Thanks to her, a Spanish theatre has started here, and you may judge how many royal snuffboxes she will distribute to actors who please her, after the old Madrid fashion. Her nun-oracle, Sister Patrocinio, whom she installed near Paris in a villa, for which she paid a high rent, spends money as she which would make getting the saints greatest. Her confessors preach her courtiers parade in the parks, write to the papers, and are seen in society and the theatres. If it were not for the elections we would be compelled to busy ourselves with the ex-Queen, so much of a stir does she make. It would be better if she tried to be forgotten. But she does not think so.

EMILE CARREY.

STORMS.

In Michigan and Wisconsin.

IN MICHIGAN.

[*From the Flint Globe, June 25.*]

This city was visited by a terrific rain storm on Saturday evening last, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which literally flooded the city and caused some damage to property. At 10 o'clock the volume of water in our streets was immense—pedestrians who were compelled to ford the streams informing us that they were from two to three feet deep. Planks and floodwood were swept toward the river in the First Ward at a tremendous rate of speed. The plank walks on either side of Saginaw street bridge, at the north end, were undermined, and rendered impassable. The damage done in that locality is estimated at from $300 to $500. Portions of the sidewalks in the First Ward were loosened from the timbers beneath, and many of the planks displaced. The cellar beneath the Ladies' Library Building was filled with water, and apprehensions of danger to the building were entertained until the steamers was brought to bear upon it on Sunday morning, and the major portion of the water drawn out. The earth was washed from beneath the railroad track in several places near the depot, and in three track in the two culverts [illegible] Superintendent Kimball and the employees of the road, however, trains passed over it on Monday, as usual. The saw mill of Messrs. Fox & Walker was considered in great danger during the storm, and men were employed protecting it throughout the night. A small dwelling house near the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind was struck by lightning during the storm, and the chimney and one end of the house torn in a few splinters from the building [illegible] the prostrating of one of the inmates—an elderly gentleman—upon the floor, and the scorching of the carpet. The Second Ward, was struck [illegible] Lovell, but not seriously damaged. The grist mill of Wm. E. Alexander, Esq., situated in the town of Genesee, four and a-half miles northeast of the city, was struck by lightning, and was severely damaged. [illegible]

[illegible]

IN WISCONSIN.

[*From the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, June 23.*]

Saturday last Fond du Lac was visited with a storm and flood that threw all former enterprises of the kind in the shade. Before and after the time the icebergs came down, it rained torrents on the surface of a fully saturated soil, so that the water was up to the knees of the pedestrians [illegible]

[illegible]

The hail storm pretty nearly demolished every sky light in the city. The car shops alone suffered to the number of 1,000 lights of glass. The photograph galleries were the next greatest sufferers in this line. Occupants of basements in the neighborhood of Third and Fourth streets, had to get up and leave for the floods came in at the windows.

Tuttle & Martin, manufacturers of plaster of Paris ornaments, occupying the basement under Mann & Rogers, lost in stock and finished ware some $600. The water was six feet deep on the floor. Notwithstanding there was such a sudden flood of small streams, the river was not so high as it has often been before. It was a sudden and great dash of rain, that went nearly as quickly as it came, but left destructive marks in its pathway.

THIEVES CATCHING THIEVES.

Arrest of Government Detectives Charged with Complicity in Counterfeiting, and with "Putting Up" Jobs on Innocent Parties.

[*From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, June 17.*]

An important arrest was made this morning at Camillus, in this county. About 8 o'clock several Deputy United States Marshals visited the residence of John B. Sims, in that town, and took him into custody. They also arrested a young man named Whedon, residing in the same town. The charges against Sims are understood to be for an attempt to sell about four hundred dollars worth of counterfeit United States notes, and the laying of a conspiracy to implicate another party, Egbert Jacobson, in the counterfeiting business. The young man, Whedon, is alleged to be an accomplice of Sims. The two prisoners were taken to Camillus village this morning, and thence conveyed to Canandaigua, where their cases are to be taken before the grand jury of the United States, now in session there.

[illegible]

THE BUTTER MAKERS OF ST. ALBANS.

Scenes in a Vermont Town.

The thriving town of St. Albans, in Vermont, has become the great butter-market of the United States—more than forty-one million pounds of butter having been shipped in eighteen years. An interesting sketch of this trade is given by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, as follows: "Tuesday is the regular butter day. The farmers from all the surrounding towns come in with their two-horse teams and market wagons with the last week churnings, in ashen tubs. The wide streets are seen. Over four hundred wagons are gathered round the square, and the farmers, with their wives and daughters, are bargaining off the products of their dairies or making purchases at the stores.

"It is interesting to watch the farmers making their bargains with the traders. It is diamond against diamond. Sometimes it is an interesting trial of wits. The Vermonters. Men who get up at 3 o'clock in the morning, who have their cows milked and in the pastures before the sun is up, and who drive spanking teams ten miles to market before 8 o'clock, are not likely to be over-reached in a bargain.

"These farmers in slouched hats and thick boots are lords of the soil. No peer of England's realm—not the Duke of Devonshire, with his deer parks at Chatsworth, his long walks and avenues and splendid palace—is more independent than these land-lords at St. Albans. Far more deserving of titles are they than many of the sprigs of aristocracy on the other side of the Atlantic, if they were to elevate one of their number to a peerage of their own, an appropriate title would be Duke of Butterland, and this round-faced woman before me, whose hands have moulded the yellow balls in the ashen tub fit for an honest man to spread on his bread, should be Countess of Cream.

"These dairymen are our true aristocracy. They look the whole world in the face, for they owe not any man.

"They are owners of the soil. It is their business to turn these buttercups and dandelions and succulent grasses into golden butter. They are wise; they are intelligent enough to comprehend what is going on in the world. St. Albans butter-men are shrewd enough to sell the products of their dairies instead of holding for higher prices; they don't get their fingers burnt after the manner of the Minnesota wheat-growers.

"These men, with a great many gentlemen, are all holders of government bonds. They have money in the banks. They live well, and enjoy life.

"We have not yet been able to understand why St. Albans is able to make the market for the butter throughout the country; but so it is. It may be interesting to your readers to know how much is earned by the churn and cheese press in the eight or nine towns which send their produce to St. Albans. The following statement has been kindly supplied by a gentleman connected with the Vermont Central Railroad, and shows the amount shipped from 1851 to December 31, 1868:

Year.	Lbs. Cheese.	Lbs. Butter.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	18,294,932	41,589,905

"If the value of the product be reckoned at thirty-three cents per pound for butter, the total amount would be $13,708,467; and if we reckon cheese at fourteen cents per pound the value would be $2,712,805; or a total of $16,421,272 for dairy products since 1851.

"Nearly a million dollars per annum is received by the farmers of these towns for butter and cheese alone.

"They pay some attention to horses. The Boston and New York markets. Many a matched pair which take the Neighton and Bloomingdale road were sent to market from these green hills of Franklin County. There are farmers on the streets to-day with spans in training for the city market.

"'How much do you ask for that span?' is the question which we put to a wide-awake farmer. He does not answer at once, but sends a searching glance all over us from head to foot. It is characteristic of Vermonters. They do not answer in a hurry.

"'Five thousand dollars.'

"'Rather high, is it not?'

"'I shall get it.'

"He tightens the reins and the coal-black steeds dash down the avenue, with arched neck and delicate step, as if proud to exhibit their good points to the admiring crowd of butter men."

IMMIGRANTS.

Their Number and Character.

Washington (June 21) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The occupations of the immigrants were as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE NEW CABLE.

Banquet on Board the Great Eastern.

[*From the London Herald, June 12.*]

The Great Eastern will be accompanied by three consort vessels. Of these the Chiltern will proceed to Brest and lay the heavy shore cable, some six miles in length. The end of this will be buoyed until the arrival of the great ship. The Great Eastern, upon her arrival, will attach the main rope to this end, and will proceed upon her way to St. Pierre, accompanied by the Chiltern and Scanderia. Each of these vessels will carry a portion of the cable, and will be furnished with grappling-irons, buoys and picking-up machinery precisely similar to that on board the Great Eastern. The William Cory will go on in advance with a portion of the cable, and will lay the heavy shore end at St. Pierre, buoying the end in readiness for attachment to the main cable on the arrival of the Great Eastern. Her task ended, the great ship will at once return to England. The remaining portion of the cable on board the William Cory will then be used, a splice will be effected to the line by board the Scanderia, and the length will be completed with the portion borne by the Chiltern, and the line thus be finished to Boston.

The Great Eastern has now taken her portion of the cable on board, and will start, to-morrow or the next day, for Portland, where she will take in her complement of coal. She is already deep in the water, and it would have been impossible for her to take her coals on board in the river. In commemoration of the completion and embarkation of the cable, a luncheon was given on board the Great Eastern yesterday, at which nearly a hundred gentlemen and ladies interested in the proceedings were present. An express train from Charing-cross took the party down to Strood, where a steamer was in readiness to convey them to the Great Eastern, which was lying in the Medway, at a point some fourteen miles distant. Among the visitors were Sir Daniel Gooch, M. P., Chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company; Mr. John Pender, Ralph Elliot, Thomas Brassey, M. P.; Captain Sherard Osborne, Sir Samuel Canning, Mr. Julius Reuter, Sir James Anderson, Mr. Varley, C. E.; Professor Jenkin, the Baron d'Erlanger, Lord W. Hay, Lord Houghton, Mr. G. Elliot, [illegible] Mr. T. Crampton, the layer of the first successful submarine cable; Mr. John Penn, C. E., Mr. Henry Clifford, Mr. W. Shuter, and many others. Upon arriving on board the Great Eastern the visitors examined the various details of the arrangements for laying the cable, and especially the ship herself, which still bears signs of the unsightly alterations effected by the French company. The company then sat down to an excellent luncheon, served by Mr. Howe, of the Fountain, Sheerness. This over, Sir David Gooch, as Chairman of the Construction and Maintenance Company, proposed "Prosperity to the French Cable Company," the toast was warmly responded to, and Lord W. Hay, in the absence of Lord Monsey, the Chairman of the Cable Company, returned thanks. He stated that the company had the highest reason to be grateful to the Construction Company for the manner in which they had performed their work. The cable was excellent in every particular, and had been completed in forty days under the stipulated time. Baron d'Erlanger proposed to the toast of the day, "Success to the great work of laying down the cable." Mr. Reuter and Lord Houghton spoke briefly, and the company then rose and shortly took their places on the steamer, arriving in London at half past six. We should not omit to state that the Great Eastern will on this trip be under the command of Captain Halpin, so well known as the indefatigable and popular assistant to Sir James Anderson, her late commander. It will be gratifying to all to know that [illegible] the great ship will [illegible] and all [illegible] that human forethought and skill could effect has been and will be done, and we can only hope that the enterprise will be crowned with the success it deserves.

The Decatur (Ill.) *Republican* of the 24th says: "The large quantity of rain which has fallen in this section, during the past week has retarded [illegible] corn [illegible]"

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Great American Desert.

Distinguished Travellers.

Reception of Mr. Seward at Cheyenne.

His Speech.

A Military Ball at Fort Russell.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHEYENNE, June 18.

Those on the border who wish to keep well informed must read all the news from the centre. Know then that this is the "hub," the very axletree of the American continent. Young men and women of an age hardly yet old enough to marry can remember, when they were little boys and girls, of seeing a great yellow patch on the map in their geographies called the "Great American Desert." This letter comes from the very heart of that desert, which is as well now the heart of the country. Towns and cities have sprung up in what was, until a few years ago, considered an uninhabitable part of America, and the valleys have begun to be tilled with farms and flocks. First came Brigham Young and his tribe of polygamists, who, by settling in Salt Lake Valley, formed an oasis that completely spanned the marches of the great and arid plains. Then came the iron horse, traversing with the speed of lightning on his sinuous rails the sandy expanse, and stopping wherever a valley or a stream appeared. Soon the hardy settlers of the West began to follow along the line of rails, and towns and hamlets sprang up, like Jonah's gourd.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE CENTRE.

This territory embraces the highest point in the land, and the great seal just made for the Governor tastefully indicates the fact. The seal consists of a shield, on the top of which is an elk's head resting on a folded scroll, enclosing an arrow and tomahawk. On the shield is seen a train of cars ascending the mountains, and, in the distance, a stream of water dividing and running toward both oceans can be seen. At the bottom of the shield are the plains, and, in the centre of them, a farm, in which are a plow, spade, shepherd's crook and set of mowing tools. Under the shield are the words: "Let us have peace," in good old English which is a decided improvement on the Latin phrases with which seals are generally illustrated. Around the seal are the words set in stars "Wyoming Great Seal," and at the top 1868, the date of the organic act of the Territory. The seal is nearly three inches broad and the design is really beautiful. We shall soon have to have another panel in the great hall of Representatives painted with the arms of Wyoming, and another star will be added to the flag. "Westward the course of empire takes its way," &c.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Since the completion of the Union Pacific Road we have had an influx of distinguished visitors and our people have been kept constantly on the alert to see the great men of the republic as they pass westward. Phil. Sheridan went through the other evening, but very few knew he was coming, and we missed a sight of the little hero. He was accompanied by Generals Rucker and Forsyth, of his Staff, and General Sweitzer, of General Augur's Staff. General Sheridan went through to Utah to see the country, and will go over to Sweetwater and visit the mines as he returns.

BEN WADE.

Hon. Ben Wade, accompanied by a large party, including his wife, Senator Roscoe Conkling and wife, has gone up the road. Mr. Wade went through quietly, but it leaked out he was coming and quite a crowd collected at the depot to see the "old war-horse." Diligent search was made for him in the cars, but he was not there. He was at last found attentively examining the engine in front of the train and conversing with the engineer as to the management of "such critters." When the staring crowd gathered around him he bluntly said "Going to California, and will be back soon. Ain't some of you fellows going over." A number of gentlemen introduced themselves, and Mr. Wade asked several to "jump aboard and take a ride," but nobody went, all being too busy in this new country trying to make a fortune to take a pleasure trip so extended. When the whistle blew, Mr. Wade jumped on the cars and departed. He is making an inspection of the Pacific Road, and evidently is inspecting it. We shall look for his report with interest, and both Congress and the people will take Mr. Wade's report as the truth, and the whole truth about this much disputed enterprise. When the train is in motion Mr. Wade sits at the door of the rear car and watches the track as if he had lost something valuable and expected every moment to discover it. Sixty miles above here, night coming on, Mr. Wade ordered the train to run on a siding and leave his car until morning, as he was determined to go over the road in daylight. As soon as he could see, a special engine was sent up and attached to his car, and the old fellow having properly adjusted his spectacles set sail westward. A number of ladies and journalists accompanied Mr. Wade.

HON. W. H. SEWARD.

Last night the Hon. W. H. Seward arrived here. He was met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens who vociferously cheered him. As the venerable statesman stepped from the car the post band from Fort Russell, which was stationed there, struck up, and the crowd pressed around him anxious to catch a glimpse of the great man who has been so long identified with the government. He was immediately waited upon by a number of citizens and officers from the fort, all of whom pressed him to stay for a day or two. Mr. Seward stated that he would remain twenty hours, and would be happy to receive all who chose to call upon him from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning. At 12 o'clock he expressed his intention of visiting Fort D. A. Russell. The crowd, which had greatly increased, outside of the hotel called repeatedly for Seward, and would not be put off without a speech. Mr. Seward at last appeared at the window and was received with three cheers and a tiger. As soon as order was restored, he said:

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

"CITIZENS OF WYOMING TERRITORY: I thank you for this generous, cordial and hospitable reception. I have been delighted with the wide expanse of country I have travelled over in coming to your city. You will all agree that if I have not been active for the last twenty years, the people have been successful in keeping me active. [Laughter.] I am an old man and need rest, but I have come out to see that [illegible] was confined at the seat of government. It was made one of the conditions of my trip that I should refrain from public speaking. You will, I know, pardon me for adhering to my promise as I am travelling only for recreation and improvement of health. Citizens I again thank you for this manifestation of your good will, and I wish you great prosperity. I am sure success will crown all your efforts in building up the new Territory. I hope, at no distant day, you will obtain the Territory you are here; that you will make this a great city, and ultimately a great State by the aid of the wonderful enterprise that has just been completed, or rather which was brought two sides of the continent. I have come to see the practical working of this remarkable enterprise, and you must allow me quietly to continue my observations. Again I thank you, and can only add God bless this country and God bless you all."

Three hearty cheers were given for the venerable Secretary, and many of the citizens went home. The crowd, however, still continued large, and remained around the hotel until a late hour. Many, notwithstanding it was known the Secretary was tired and wished to retire, pressed around his rooms, and would not depart until they had taken him by the hand. One enthusiastic individual, who seemed to be well known to Mr. Seward, rushed into the room, and, grasping the old man by the hand, exclaimed: "God bless your old soul! how are you?" Mr. S. replied, "Very well; very well; but what in the world are you doing away out here?" "Helping to build up a new State," the sunburnt man replied.

Mr. Seward goes from here to Denver, where he will remain for a day or two, and then return and take the cars for Utah. He will visit all the places of interest along the Union Pacific Railroad, and then sail from San Francisco for China, touching at Alaska to see the new purchase.

Mr. Seward was accompanied by his son Frederick Seward and wife, Mr. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, and wife; Mr. Fisk and Colonel Emory. The Secretary still bears the marks of the assassin's knife, one of his cheeks being much larger than the other, and his neck slightly crooked. Mr. Seward, while here, was the recipient of many kind expressions from men of all parties, and seemed much gratified for the good will shown him. One bitter Radical, when asked why he paid court to the old statesman, said, "Sir, I was a soldier; and I never shall forget to thank Mr. Seward for the able manner in which he managed our State Department while our armies were fighting in the field. He skilfully avoided all foreign complications of our cause, and, although it cannot be denied that Mr. Seward has made some public mistakes, yet I sincerely believe he has committed as few errors as most men do in the course of a long public life. We all owe him respect for his talents and services." Such is, undoubtedly, the opinion of the mass of the American people.

THE MILITARY BALL.

The long-promised military ball to Governor Campbell and staff has come off at last at Fort Russell. It was a fine affair, and everyone expresses himself delighted with the entertainment, many in the evening a terrible storm set in, but the military had made arrangements for flanking even the elements. Ambulances were sent to the city with experienced drivers, and officers went with them to hunt up the invited guests and bring them to the fort. It is about three miles from Cheyenne to the fort, and, as it stands out upon the open prairie, it is no small matter to find the road on a dark night. The rain fell in torrents, the wind blew and it was black as Erebus, but the officers were persistent in looking up their guests, and once in the ambulance we were snug as could be, the strong canvas keeping out the wind and rain admirably. The poor driver sat on his box in the pitiless storm, and to assure us he was quite comfortable, whistled a tune all the way to the fort. Once there, we were driven under the tarpaulins and were soon on the verandah of the headquarter house. All the verandahs had been enclosed with storm flags, and were brilliantly lighted up with Chinese lanterns. We marched through the verandahs between files of soldiers standing bolt upright, in bright uniforms, with overcoats and cloaks on their arms, used for protecting ladies and gentlemen from the rain, in getting from the carriages to the house. At the door we were received by two officers in gorgeous uniforms, one of whom escorted the ladies and the other the gentlemen to cloak rooms up stairs. A glass of wine and a good cigar soon made us feel quite at home beside the warm stove; for, although nearly mid-summer, the air in this high latitude is still quite chilly.

Soon after 9 o'clock, the Governor and Territorial officers arrived, and the ambulances, loaded with guests, began to come in. One ambulance, loaded with some ladies, was reported to have lost its way, and got out on the prairie. The commanding officer ordered lanterns to be run up on the flag-staff and guns fired. The lost, guided by the lights, soon came in, to the great joy of their friends.

At 9 o'clock the dancing commenced. The music was furnished by a full post band, and was delightful, only a little too slow. The floor managers, Colonel Carling and Lieutenant Peal and Sammers, were very polite and active, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The dancing hall was tastefully draped with flags and ornamented with evergreens. At one end of the hall was a stack of muskets, which shown like mirrors in the light of the lamps, and at the other end a bunch of sabres. Over the muskets was suspended a bugle made of blue and white prairie flowers, and over the sabres the letter C in yellow and white flowers, indicative of the two regiments that gave the entertainment, viz., the Second United States Cavalry and Twenty-seventh United States Infantry. At the ends of the hall were the battle-flags of the infantry and cavalry, inscribed with the engagements in which the regiments had participated. The infantry flag bore the names of Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Dow Station, Peach Tree, Utoy, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Peno Creek and Finery, D. T., 1866. The cavalry flag was inscribed: Micanopy, Fla., 1836; Lake Mauve, 1837; Kenahaga, 1838; Fort Norton and Hammock, 1841; LaRosa, Mexico, 1846; Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Buena Vista, 1847; Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, City of Mexico; Agua Frio, Lagoon, Cagaisne, Blue Water, Valverde, Beverly Ford, 1863; Todds' Tavern, Old Church, Trevilian Station, Deep Bottom, Berryville, Smithfield, Winchester, Frena Royal, Cedar Creek, Peno Creek, D. T., 1866.

The ball was opened by Governor Campbell and Mrs. Brisbin and General and Mrs. Bradley. The dancing continued until 12 o'clock, when supper was announced. The repast was most excellent, and heartily enjoyed by the hungry guests. Two noticeable features may be set down about the party; first, there was no whiskey; second, there was no speechifying after supper. The dancing was kept up until a late hour, when the guests were sent home in ambulances, but the storm still continuing several remained over night at the fort. Among the military officers present were Generals Bradley, Brisbin; Colonel Alden, Colonels Carling, Mapes, Burt, Gordon, Burrows; Captains Tuttle, Palmer, Blaine; Lieutenants Stambaugh, Dinwiddie, Peal, Summers, Bowman, Warren. Of the civil officials there were present Governor Campbell, Secretary Lee, Chief Justice Howe, Judge Jones, Attorney General Carey, Marshal How. Of the press of the Territory, Mr. Beebe, of the *Argus*; Mr. Williams, of the *Star*, and Mr. Baker, of the *Leader*. Of the people of the Territory, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cheesely, Mr. and Mrs. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Jocylin, Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall, Judge Whitehead and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Goslins, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Cook and sister, Miss Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor, Judge Palmer and many others. Superintendent Hecker and several other officials of the Union Pacific Railroad were present. The affair was the most brilliant and successful entertainment that has ever been given in the Territory.

AARON ABOUT.

MURDER TRIAL.

Eighth Day of the Arraignment of Chauncey Bailey for the Murder of James L. Laird—The Testimony Closed with the Evidence of the Prisoner's Mother—Arguments of Colonel Valiette, R. N. Murray and Colonel Barry—The Craig-Sprague Breach of Promise Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, June 25.

The eighth day of the trial of Chauncey Bailey, for the murder of James L. Laird, at Naperville, was opened in the Circuit Court of DuPage County at 10 o'clock this morning. The popular pulse in this section beats fast as the judgment day slowly but surely approaches, when Chauncey Bailey shall receive the sentence of punishment or the happy boon of acquittal and liberty. The sentiment here leans favorably for the prisoner, and, if what almost everybody in the outside world thinks about the bearings of the case is to be taken as a criterion of what the jury will think and do, an acquittal is a certainty. The sentiment, however, is not wholly prejudiced. There are a few sanguinary mortals, especially among the lady population, who, strong in their convictions of woman's rights, and deadly in their vengeance upon erring man, strike out boldly for the cause of the prosecution. This feeling on the part of Wheaton females has gained new life and vigor since the scathing examination of lady witnesses by the counsel for the defence. Many ladies waded through the testimony of the numerous lady witnesses summoned by the counsel for the people, and express great indignation at the necessary "rudeness" exercised by defendant's counsel in their manipulation. From present appearances, the case will be submitted to the jury upon the conclusion of argument on Monday next. How much time the jury will require to arrive at a decision is one among the many uncertainties attached to the trial.

TESTIMONY OF HIRAM FOWLER.

Hiram Fowler, recalled by the People. Answer: [illegible] to the farm to see Mr. Bailey about the child.

Mr. Metzner: State what took place there between Bailey and his wife.

(Objected to. Sustained.)

Mr. Metzner remarked that he had called the witness only for the purpose of eliciting what had transpired at the farm.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BAILEY.

Mrs. Lyman Bailey, sworn: I reside next to the house of the defendant in Naperville. Am mother of Chauncey Bailey, the defendant. There was a good deal of visiting between the family of my son and those in our house, but there was less visiting done in the evenings. Do not know the exact distance between the houses. Mrs. Thompson lived with my daughter about six weeks at Christmas time.

Cross-examination (by Mr. Van Armand): Remember the night of the homicide. I was at house on that evening. Saw Mrs. Bailey that evening about 7 o'clock; she left home about 9 o'clock that day, and returned at 7 in the evening. The little girl returned with my daughter. No one else was with her. Did not see her from 12 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Redirect: Our house is east of my daughter's. The curtains which hung at the windows through which the prisoner is alleged to have peeped into the room on the night of the killing of Laird, were produced.

Mrs. Lyman Bailey testified that they were the same curtains, and had not been washed since the night of the homicide.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL [illegible].

[illegible]

(Objected to. Sustained.)

Witness continued: Mrs. Bailey has been at social gatherings in my house. Think that Mr. Laird was boarding with me at that time.

This closed the testimony of the case.

The Court asked that the instructions for both the people and the defence be prepared by counsel before the commencement of the argument, as for the latter side, that he might have sufficient time to examine them.

It was decided that each side have eight hours for argument.

A recess of half an hour was then taken to enable counsel to prepare for argument.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, commenced the

ARGUMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Colonel Valiette, of the Counsel for the People, now opened the opening argument. He prefaced his remarks by saying that this was one of the most solemn events in his life. He had not before been engaged in a case in which the life of a man was at stake. The jury held a highly responsible and proud position. He then alluded to the changes of the law—as it once stood and as it now stands. At one period the conviction of a man for murder demanded but one punishment, the death penalty. He was thankful that the law was not so severe at the present time—that the death penalty had been modified. The desire to preserve human life and not to destroy it, was evident in the modifications of the law as it now stands. The possibility of a reform of the criminal was given, and therefore the responsibility of the jury was not so great as it might have been earlier days. The circumstances of the law were not such as to demand the death penalty for the crime of which the prisoner at the bar stood accused.

In the opening address for the defence, it was claimed that the act committed was fully justified by both the law of God and man. He would not endeavor, if he could, to render a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner Bailey. The ends of justice would be served by a verdict of manslaughter for the accused. He then read from the Revised Laws of 1867, of Illinois, Criminal Code, an act in relation to capital punishment:

SECTION 1. That in all cases of felonies which, by law, [illegible]

[illegible]

The instinctive feeling of sympathy in the hearts of jurors sitting in so important a trial, the jury must always lean toward the prisoner. The jury were the judges of the law and of the fact, and their sympathies should not stand in the way of stern duty and justice. The law would not justify the deed committed by the defendant, and the evidence in itself was sufficient in proof of his guilt. The jury should act upon the law and the evidence.

The gentleman then read from the statutes of Illinois the definition of murder, and express malice in its perpetration. Defendant was charged with murder, but in this case the verdict of manslaughter could be rendered. The statutes were then referred to, and the definitions of manslaughter and voluntary manslaughter were read, with the requirements of the law in punishment. The law which ought to and which he believed would govern the jury in the rendition of their verdict was stringent, and the jury should not claim to know more of the law than the Court.

Counsel then proceeded to analyze the evidence in the case. The jury could not question the guilt of the defendant in killing James L. Laird. The defence had conceded that much. The inquiry was first, Did the man Bailey commit crime? There could be no doubt on that point. And the next question for the jury to consider was whether he perpetrated the deed with malice aforethought. The defence had claimed that Bailey, on January 15th last, left his home in Naperville, went to Danby, with the intention of going to Chicago; but, instead of taking the cars, he came back from Danby to Elgin, without returning to Naperville that day. It was claimed that the alleged discovery of the deceased with his wife was the first intimation he had of her falsity. At Danby Bailey had made an arrangement with Peter Barns to take to Danby before 8 o'clock the sum of $17 he owed him, or, if not then, to take it to Lisle Station late in the afternoon. Lisle Station is nearer Naperville—on the route there from Danby. It had been known that defendant received the money before 3 o'clock on that afternoon, and yet, after having completed his business, he failed to go on to Chicago, but returned to Elgin. The counsel for the defence could not account, in the light of this showing, that Bailey was when he did the first knowledge of the infidelity of his wife and Laird, when he arrived at home on the fatal night. The theory of the defence had been subsequently overthrown by the testimony of Finley, who, on the evening of the day previous to the homicide, told Bailey of Laird's intimacy, arousing his wife's infidelity. This discovery was what caused the man to wander unaccountably about the country during the 15th, and at night to return to his homestead, and there, for one long hour, to lurk under his windows awaiting the moment when he could shoot down in cold blood the supposed desecrator of his peace and honor. Premeditation was here shown. Bailey was not governed by irresistible passion in the shooting of his victim, for a sufficient length of time, as was clearly and substantially shown in evidence, elapsed between the moment of his arrival at the scene and the commission of the act, to cool his frenzy and regulate his mind. The point was then argued at length to set aside the frenzy.

The court adjourned until 2 o'clock, adjourned to reconvene at one hour from that time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court reconvened at the appointed hour.

Colonel Valiette continued his argument in behalf of the people. The defence had offered three propositions as follows: First, that there was a provocation; second, that the husband's discovery and it under circumstances when it was impossible for him to have time for deliberation and reflection; third, that, under the influence of such passion raised by the provocation, the life of Laird was taken.

These would have to be proven satisfactorily to the jury before they could under the law and in the name of justice render a verdict of acquittal. The counsel ingeniously dwelt upon the provocation as justification of the deed. If they had proven the provocation, as alleged, the law would not bear the jury out in an acquittal. Conceding the highly exciting nature of the provocation, that did not justify him in taking the life of the seducer of his wife. [illegible]

[illegible]

... evidence to show that there had never been any acts of impropriety between Laird and Mrs. Bailey. Those who were her friends at that time, the husband was glad indeed to say, were doubly her friends now.

There was but one witness (Finley) who, from the entire evidence, testified to certain words in favor of the defendant. He alone testified to having discovered the damaged lock, the derangement of Laird's pantaloons, and he alone witnessed the extraction of a bullet from the ceiling. The jury should remember that Thomas Finley was the sole witness who brought to the prisoner the story of his wife's alleged infidelity. Without a Laird he swore that he left Mr. Bailey alone in the front room of the house, with the lady. This he claimed if Mrs. Bailey is innocent of her alleged, and knowing the importance of such evidence against her in the case, the defence would not have it, would not have, when speedily proved, correct the same. She certainly would have been so had the pantaloons of Laird been [illegible] circumstances demanding such an act. The clothing was then disarranged by the removal of the body.

The gentleman then proceeded to declare the main question at issue. It was alleged that Bailey had committed the act in the heat of passion, in the face of evidence that he had the day previously gained full knowledge and conviction of his wife's delinquency. Finley had recommended to the prisoner, on that occasion, to place a detective upon the movements of his wife. Believing that his wife was guilty of the crime, he said he would do it, and the evidences of his design for the detection of his wife were apparent in his conduct from that time forth until the following night, when the deed was committed. The only conclusion there could be, to save the prisoner from conviction of murder, was that from the time of the communication of Finley until the consummation of the murderous blow he was in a perfect uncontrollable frenzy. The law, though, called such reasoning manslaughter, for no provocation was here shown.

There were some of the jurors who had formed opinions regarding the case; he was confident of that; and yet he gave the jury due credit for a sense of justice. They would not take the law into their own hands, but would abide by their evidence, and judge the act as an offence under the law; they certainly would not be swayed by sympathy. The defence had read from the Old Testament certain extracts applicable to the crime of adultery, and the speaker desired to read also a passage from the New Testament. The law of God was especially to be regarded and revered in the judgment of this case. He read from the book of St. John, Chap. viii, 3.

The wife would rather have the prisoner acquitted if his defence was not based on the testimony of her infamous character. The counsel had looked upon her husband, whom she had a right to respect and cherish, with feelings more painfully wretched by the jury of the people. The [illegible] was the case with the prisoner and, as the reasons. They had made abortive efforts to convince her character, but, in the end, had failed, their course more injurious than beneficial. After a few more eloquent remarks in the way of appeal the speaker resumed his seat.

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. R. N. Murray then commenced his argument for the defence. He said that he appeared in argument with much reluctance, in consequence of the well-known ability of the gentleman who had preceded him. He well appreciated the high responsibility of the jury, and desired to bring their attention for careful consideration, a few facts of the case. In the argument of the counsel for the prosecution, it had been said that the deceased was the guest of every family of standing in Naperville, had borne an unblemished character, and was everywhere respected and honored. It had been shown, when it was shown that Laird had borne an unenviable character, he was in civilized life at Naperville, took pains to board where married ladies boarded. He possessed for the society of married ladies was to the speaker quite obvious.

The gentleman then proceeded to analyze and refer at length to the leading points of the case, in which the whole story of the tragedy, as it was then known, was minutely detailed. Mr. Fowler and the Postmaster at Naperville had testified that the letter written by Mrs. Bailey was in lead pencil, while another witness had sworn that it was not. This fact showed such disparity between the witnesses that there could be but one conclusion on the part of the jury—that they were mistaken. [illegible] counsel for the prosecution had [illegible] thought erred in their texts, and consequently blundered. The letter written by Mrs. Bailey to Laird was of such a character as to leave no other impression but that it was written for purposes of deception.

The conduct of Mrs. Bailey in attending the trial of her husband and urging on his conviction was inhuman, and tended to illustrate the level of degradation to which women could fall. She had even gone to the expense of engaging three counsel to aid the State's Attorney in the prosecution of her censors. The counsel for the people, Colonel Valette, in his argument to the jury, had casually alluded to the solemnity of the occasion, and with his eyes turned to a wet place in the ceiling (great laughter) had said that he did not envy the position of the prisoner at the bar, that "oft in the stilly night" a small voice would cry out to him, "Murderer." The speaker did not credit sensible men with sufficiently shallow brains to be affected by such nonsense.

One of the gentlemen representing the people had only a day or two ago made a proposition to withdraw the prosecution against Bailey if he would consent to a divorce, leaving the little girl in the custody of the mother. This showed that the prosecution was undoubtedly hired for so much money, if not favor, and that their objects were apparent in the suggestion of this individual of the counsel for the people.

After a lengthy analysis of the evidence, Mr. Murray concluded with an expression of thanks to the jury for their attention to his remarks.

ARGUMENT OF COLONEL BARRY.

Colonel J. Barry, of the counsel for the people, then rose to address the jury. He said that he had hoped that he might be excused from the duty of discussing the questions arising in the case, but asked that the jury briefly bear with him. The defendant sought a verdict at the hands of the jury at the cost of the fair fame of his own wife. The gentleman who had preceded him sneered at the fact that Mrs. Bailey had been present throughout the trial. He sought to say, as far as possible, the foul calumnies cast upon her. If she was derelict in appearing in court, the speaker was grievously mistaken in his ideas of propriety. The propositions presented in this case were not elaborate. The crime was found an indictment against the prisoner. The killing was admitted; therefore much difficulty was avoided in the consideration of the case. The defence sought to prove justification. The defence would not be admissible in this case. [illegible] forms of defence—those of utter exculpation and of mitigation. It could not even be shown proven that Bailey really discovered his wife was defended in guilty intercourse, either actually or that he could.

The speaker asked whether the woman who would seek the embrace of a paramour was worth the spilling of human blood. He answered in the negative. There is no fixed rule in [illegible] of the man [illegible] when his wife had been stolen from him [illegible] His very seduction of his wife would have justified him, in having [illegible]

[illegible]

Of Bailey's character, the speaker had much to say. He was perhaps a man of unimpeachable character, but he was jealous. There was a passion which actuated the human soul so fond of reason as jealousy. Two years ago he attempted to shoot another man for supposed intimacy with his wife. This was evidence of his uncontrollable passion of jealousy.

Judge Cody declared that nothing regarding such a circumstance had appeared in evidence.

The speaker said that Brookings, a witness whose wife Bailey had gone in search of, Bailey had testified in cross-examination, Bailey had so attempted to shoot a man named Oliver. Eliza Bowser, another witness, had testified that she had seen Mrs. Bailey sitting in the lap of James L. Laird in a room at the house wherein were also Mrs. Thompson, the Bailey and herself. This testimony was proven, it bears upon its face evidence of falsehood. Mrs. Thompson, the mother of Mrs. Bailey, had testified that she never saw any act on the part of her daughter. The eyes of a mother were sharp in looking to the welfare of a daughter, and had such flagrant acts been exhibited by the couple, it must have been detected. The brazen-faced girl Bowser was in any degree reliable, while the mother was not.

The witness, James G. Wright, was one who rolled in luxury and wealth gained from the hard earnings of the poor; a defaulter, a man who was not to be believed on oath. He swore that he received from Mrs. Bailey a certain time a note addressed to Laird, and that he also received from her the money to pay the necessary postage. It was false that Mrs. Bailey went to the Post Office. Evidence showed that her little girl took the letter there. According to Wright's statement he had it, but Mrs. Bailey, in placing the letter in the hands of the girl, she was not an evidence of secrecy. Not one juror of the speaker considered it a proof of guilt. There were [illegible] the letter alleged to have been sent by Mrs. Bailey and read by Mrs. Fowler at her house in Naperville. Mrs. Fowler found difficulty in repeating the letter verbatim, as it was read. Her memory must be better than anybody's else, to have committed to memory a word of the letter of [illegible] in the Court.

The gentleman further sifted the evidence in the case, and closed with a further explanation of the difference between murder and manslaughter, in the duties devolving upon the jury in their conduct.

The court then adjourned, to reconvene at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE CASE.

Mr. Tourtellotte, of the counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Craig-Sprague breach of promise case, to-day had an interview with Judge Wilcox relative to a motion for a new trial. Mr. Wilcox replied to a query as to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPLATED WITNESS.

Mr. Beck, who is supposed to be [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO.

The New York Independent on the Garden City.

We clip the following from the last number of the New York *Independent*. The table of population is taken from "Colbert's Chicago," except the figures for 1869, which are somewhat higher than the official count warrants. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

The trial of the case of Lehman, Abraham & Brothers v. The Providence Washington Insurance Company still occupies the attention of Judge Davis and jury.

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

United States v. United States Express Company. Debt. In this case the question [illegible] defendant. The [illegible] was delivered by Judge Davis and Drummond [illegible]

[illegible]

The question is whether this case is not fairly within the exception contained in the ninth section.

We think it is.

The letter which was transmitted by the express company was in an envelope containing money, and it related to the money, and we think that it is fairly within the exception [illegible]

[illegible]

The instructions given by the Post Office Department in 1868 are entirely consistent with the view which we have expressed of the law.

Charles Sweats v. Solon Cassias and William D. King. Assumpsit. Damages, $4,000.

In Bankruptcy.

Adjudication—Frederick C. Kocke and Hamilton Warren, of Elgin. (Involuntary.)

Entitled to Apply for Discharge—William G. King, of Chicago.

Circuit Court.

Patrick Power v. Thomas F. Wall. Action to enforce mechanics' lien on sub-lots 1 and 2 of Lot 1, Block 2, School Section Addition. Jury out.

Henry Schoellkopf v. Frederick Amts. Verdict in assumpsit, for plaintiff, for $1,005.52.

Charles Busby v. Edward Hughes. Ejectment. Finding and judgment for plaintiff, as the owner in fee of the east half of south-west quarter of [illegible] quarter of Section 19, 12 east, 3 p. m.

Fanny Buckmaster v. Adelaide L. Buckmaster et al. Decree of partition sale of east half of northeast quarter of Section 8, 43, 11 at Dundee, Cook County.

DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Hannah O'Hara v. Eliza Ann O'Hara. Decree of divorce under a bill filed April 18, 1868. The bill charged desertion, and that the wife had destroyed her home with low associates. [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior Court.

In the case of James McGarr v. J. Russell Jones et al., the jury found for plaintiff, awarding $1,500 as damages. [illegible]

[illegible]

JUDGMENT.

William Thompson v. Oliver Hagg. For $1,000.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE GROWTH OF CHICAGO.

The New York Independent on the Garden City.

We clip the following from the last number of the New York *Independent*: The table of population is taken from "Colbert's Chicago," except [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

The trial of the case of Lehman Hochberger & Brenner v. The Providence Washington Insurance Company [illegible]

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

Moses La More. Indictment for larceny of a gun, the property of Henry Moore. Not guilty.

Henry Young alias Henry Fisher. Plea of guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon upon one Frank Rice.

John P. Eich. Indictment for an assault with intent to do bodily injury to a fellow-workman named Koerner. It is charged that defendant pushed Koerner into a vat of hot grease, at the packing house where they worked. Verdict not guilty.

DIVORCE WANTED.

Anna K. Nispel v. John G. Nispel. Bill for divorce. It is recited that the parties were married on the last day of August, 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y., and that they lived together until the 11th day of April, 1867, when defendant deserted his wife, whereupon she took up a residence in Chicago.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, June 25:

[illegible]

A Family Difficulty in Indiana.

Anderson City Correspondence of the New Albany Commercial.

A shocking affair took place at Anderson City last week. [illegible]

[illegible]

To the North Pole by Balloon.

[illegible]

Crops.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25.

[illegible]

The programme announced for the future purchase of bonds and sales of gold by the National Treasury, and which is to go into effect on July 1, is that there are to be sales of one million of gold, and purchases of one million of bonds, on each alternate week, thus making the sale of two millions of gold and the purchase of two millions of bonds per month. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provisions and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Tobacco Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Tobacco held higher, which checks business.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED. June 25.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Sterling Silver Ware,
AND
Nickel Silver-plated Ware.

[illegible]

SWEET QUININE.

Sweet Quinine!

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excess, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

[illegible]

I am respectfully yours,
COL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 18, 1869.

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic,
FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills,
FOR
DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.
335 Broadway, New York.
(Removed from 37 and 39 Nassau-st.)

GENERAL NOTICES.

UNION COLLEGE—CLASS '59.

Decennial Meeting at Schenectady, June 29, 1869.

[illegible]

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

[illegible]

Payment of Sac and Fox Scrip.

[illegible]

BANKERS.

C. C. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New-st.,
New York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HAZARD & GUTHRIE,
No. 2 Central Wharf,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PROPRIETORS OF
CLARKE'S VACUUM DRYER
AND
HAZARD AND EXCELSIOR
ELEVATORS.

INSTRUCTION.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

This widely known Specialist, with a reputation of a quarter of a century in the treatment of [illegible]

Private Matters.

DR. J. H. CLARK [illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Essays for Young Men.

[illegible]

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

[illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL.

[illegible]

COOPER HOUSE.

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Exercises at St. Mary's Female Academy.

Commencement of Notre Dame College.

Dedication of Northern Seminary.

ST. MARY'S (CLOSING).

St. Mary's Female Academy held its annual exercises on the 24th, the day following Notre Dame, and by which account many of the visitors of the latter were induced to remain to the closing of St. Mary's. The weather was delightful, and the grounds and buildings never looked more beautiful. The annual address was delivered by Rev. Father Corby, of Notre Dame, and was a most excellent production, abounding in many beautiful thoughts and sentiments. The reverend gentleman spoke of the importance of a school of virtue, which they properly termed an Academy of the Sacred Heart, and to which the name of Mary is given by the Church. The first requisite in a lady is virtue. What is a lady without it? Not the name of one. Virtue is the crown of the entire edifice, and the most beautiful one on accordingly those only. The first requisite in a lady is modesty. Modesty of manners, modesty of dress, modesty of conversation, modesty in every thing. Modesty is the greatest ornament of the female character. Modesty is the greatest ornament of the female character. Modesty is the greatest ornament of the female character